destroyed the best fleet the King of Spain had, and earned hom*> in triumph two of his principal galleons, thereof one called the *Si Matthew* is thought to be equal with the *St Philip* which was burnt She hath defeated his fleet of galleys with so few of her ships, and when his galleys had such advantage, that their captain confessed on board the *Due Refulse* that forty galleys were not able to encounter one of her slups She hath torced the Spaniards to deliver her poor subjects who were captives in the galleys, and in mercy has given up thousands of Spaniards who were captives under her She has taken the fairest and strongest town the King of Spain had in those parts, and earned it as soon as her army was brought to look upon it Her army was thirteen days on land, and no army of the King's dared look upon it

She hath got two good ships to strengthen her navy, which were never built for ^£14,000 or .£15,000, and her soldiers and mariners are made rich, and fit to go into any action or service, as well with more ability as greater courage

As for the enemy, he hath lost thirteen of his best ships of war, two of which may serve to fight against himself* Of his Indian fleet he has lost forty merchantmen, all well appointed ships, as also four others that were in his harbour and bound for the Levant Seas He has lost a town of greater importance than any especially for traffic with the West Indies, and therein his infinite sea provisions, the which will not be got together again for many years His merchants have lost in the fleet that was burned twelve millions, and so much in the town that almost all the great traders in the Indies will be bankrupt Above all, he has lost most in now being half

disarmed at sea, and in being discovered so weak at home

2otb August DISORDER ON THE BORDERS

Proclamation is made straitly charging the Wardens and those that live within the Marches towards Scotknd in no wise to make any incursion into Scotland publicly or privately.

Great disorders have been committed by Scottish men on the Borders, sundry murders, taking of prisoners, burning of houses, and taking of goods and cattle Wherefore for the maintenance of the common peace between the Queen and the King